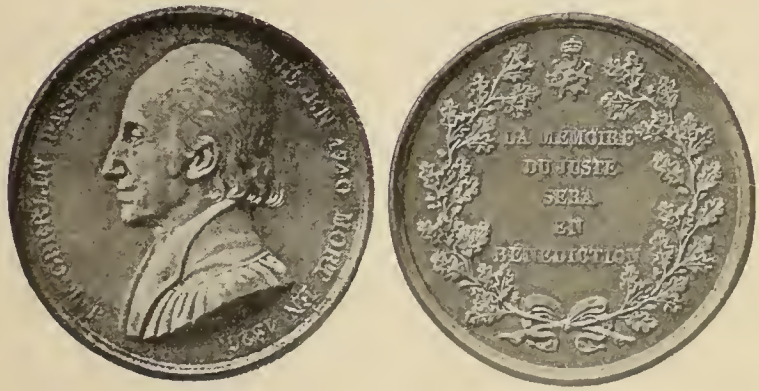
VOL. XIII NO. 10

The Oberlin Alumni Magazine



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Correspondence with reference to admission to the College of Arts and Sciences and requests for catalogues and books of views should be addressed to the Secretary, George M. Jones; correspondence with reference to admission to the Conservatory of Music should be addressed to the Director, C. W. Morrison; correspondence with reference to the Graduate School of Theology should be addressed to the Junior Dean, G. Walter Fiske.

For the year 1917-18 the College will accept 325 new Freshmen. The Secretary of the College is authorized to issue promises for the reservation of places in the Freshman class. At date of April 20 all of the places for women have been promised, and all but 75 of the places for men.

The Summer Session of 1917 will begin on Friday, June 15; correspondence with reference to the work of the Summer Session should be addressed to S. F. MacLennan, Chairman of the Summer Session Committee.

THE DUDLEY PETER ALLEN MEMORIAL ART BUILDING

The Oberlin Alumni Magazine

Vol. XIII. Number 10 July, 1917

EDITORS

Helen White Martin, '85; R. H. Stetson, '93

THE OBERLIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Changes in the address of magazines should be sent directly to the Manager of the Magazine. If a change is to be made in the College mailing list notify the Secretary of the College, also.

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News and Comment

Although many details remain unfinished, the Allen Memorial Art Building was in presentable condition for the Commencement Exercises. The lawns were graded, shrubbery borders planted and the general appearance within and without was that of the finished museum. The rather elegant details, the rich and striking coloring, the brightly lighted rear court and fountain made the museum seem part of a different world on the evening of the opening.

The wall covering was put in place at the last moment, but the strenuous efforts of Mr. Ward and Mr. Martin made it possible to have on view the Olney Collection, the Hall Collection of Oriental Rugs, the pictures from the Hall estate, the Japanese pottery and painting from Mr. Freer of Detroit, the Hall collection of Chinese porcelains, and the Norton Finney collection of Rookwood. There was also shown for the first time a collection of silver recently given to the College by Miss Mary T. Springer of Cleveland, Ohio. Another feature was a collection of tapestries loaned by Mr. Samuels of French and Co., New York. The nucleus of a collection of etchings was on view, and the first installment of casts recently purchased for $2,000, and the four pieces previously in the possession of the College.

The lighting of the building, both natural and artificial, is much more successful than had been anticipated.

On account of the greatly increased cost of publication, it has become necessary to raise the subscription price of the Magazine for next year from $1.00 to $1.25 and to ask to have subscriptions paid in advance. It has been the custom, hitherto, to send the Magazine to every one on the mailing list of the year before unless otherwise directed, allowing subscriptions to be paid when con-

venient. The expense involved in sending bills several times, which will be greater next year with the expected increase in the rate of postage, and the inconvenience caused by the delay in payment, make it impossible to continue this practice.

There probably will never be a time when the Magazine will be more important to the alumni than next year. It is the aim of the editors to make the ten numbers of 1917-18 as complete a record as possible of the war service performed by the Faculty, students and alumni of the College, rendering the year's issues of increasing historical value in the future. Every one interested in the College will wish to know what Oberlin men and women are doing for their country. Send in subscriptions now and make the circulation of the Magazine for next year larger than ever before.

In answer to the call to help keep up the attendance at Oberlin an alumnus made the following pledge during Commencement: "I cannot send a boy to Oberlin, but if a self-supporting young man is found I will be responsible for the boy's entire term bill of $100. And there will be others who will be glad to help in the same way."

The attendance at Commencement, as indicated by the registration of the alumni, was about twenty per cent less than last year. It is to be expected that war conditions will interfere with college festivities.

The alumni parade was a striking feature. It was easily the best since the Seventy-fifth Reunion Commencement. The parade formed on South Professor Street and marched quite around the campus square. In various ways the war was featured in the parade.

Tuesday evening, the night of the President's Reception and of the campus illumination, was pleasant and the lanterns were more effective than usual. The absence of brilliant lights about the Chapel and the lawn of the Administration Building and of fireworks enhanced the effect of the soft light of the Chinese lanterns. The only powerful lights were the battery of arc lights turned on the front of the Allen Memorial Art Building.

The badges supplied by the Secretary's Office to the alumni and friends were one of the features of this Commencement. With the plain, typewritten name of the wearer and the Oberlin colors the badges introduced people and made for a sense of fellowship.

The printing of the official programs of the Commencement exercises was done with much care and elaboration for this occasion; the appearance was improved and the data presented made more nearly complete.

Estimating the attendance in a college next year is a matter of guesswork. Making the estimate in the ordinary fashion on the basis of old students who have registered, the number who have applied for advanced standing, and the number already registered for the freshman class, the total would indicate a

fairly full registration. This would make the official estimate of fifteen per cent reduction seem very high. In the freshman class, 175 women are already enrolled, and to date 105 men.

Both in the Trustee Meeting and at the Alumni Meeting the project of a college farm was broached. In the Trustee Board opinion is divided. At the Alumni Meeting, W. H. Wilson, '90, urged that such a farm on a practical, commercial basis would not only give an opportunity for the training of some in agricultural subjects, but would help the entire student body to appreciate the agricultural and laboring conditions of our country, just as the Art Building and its work promotes art.

The policy involved in the vote of the Faculty on practical courses at Oberlin makes germane the consideration of such a plan.

In line with a growing movement, Dartmouth College, according to a note in the *Nation*, has provided for some voice on the part of the faculty in the appointment and tenure of members of the teaching staff.

At a recent meeting of the Faculty, a motion was passed granting credit for two hours of practice teaching. The meaning of this action as to the policy of the College will be discussed by Dean Cole in the first issue of next year.

Class of '67.

No speaker at the alumni dinner roused the interest of the audience so quickly and touched their sympathies so keenly as Mr. P. H. Kaiser, of Cleveland, the representative of the class holding its fiftieth reunion. The presence of a graduating class, many of whose members were already enrolled for war service, and the patriotic fervor and deep feeling of some of the preceding speakers had put the audience in a mood in which it was quick to see the connecting link between the class of 1867 and that of 1917. It was a dramatic moment when a speaker suddenly appeared for a class which had had thirteen of its twenty men in the Civil War, a class which fifty years ago had gone through the great experiences upon which the young men of 1917 are just entering, and the audience felt it.

The class of '67 has had men and women filling positions of prominence and usefulness in various ways. Today its special roll of honor to us is the list of the thirteen who served in the Civil War. They were Eugene Boise, Justus N. Brown, Roselle T. Cross, George B. France, William H. Gates, James F. Hudson, John Jeffers, Peter H. Kaiser, Frederick J. McWade, Wallace Taylor, James E. Todd, John W. Tyler, and Richard Winsor.

The last named was also connected with the famous Oberlin-Wellington Rescue Case in 1858. It was Richard Winsor who hustled the rescued negro, John Price, into a buggy and drove him, as a witness afterward testified, "with the horse on a jump," to Oberlin, from where he escaped to Canada. Truly the class of 1867 did its bit in stirring times.

The Dedication of the Dudley Peter Allen Memorial Art Building

After the luncheon at the home of the President on Tuesday, June 12, the party of guests viewed the new building and then proceeded to the Dedication Exercises at 2:30 o'clock in the College Chapel. Doctor Andrews played an organ selection from the Rheingold for the prelude.

In his address, Mr. Cass Gilbert, the architect, spoke of the ease with which this style, North-Italian Byzantine, can be adapted to college purposes. Mr. Gilbert had been impressed with the care and thought which Doctor Allen had lavished on the building, and felt that the present structure met his wishes.

Mrs. Elisabeth Severance Allen made the donor's presentation of the building in her husband's honor:

"As many of you know, dear friends, the interests of his Alma Mater were very dear to the heart of Doctor Allen. A lover of the beautiful in Nature and in Art, he had coveted for many years for Oberlin a building such as we are dedicating today, where the æsthetic side of the student life might be stimulated and developed. When this vision became a reality, he was one of the most joyful and active members of the committee to consider plans. That he was not permitted to see these foundations laid, to watch these walls rise, was a tragedy. It has therefore been my privilege and a sad pleasure to perpetuate his deep interest in this particular department of the college life, and to erect this building, which I now present in the memory of Dudley Peter Allen to the President of the Board of Trustees, with the hope that within its walls may come an inspiration to many and a joy to all."

President King accepted the building on behalf of the Board of Trustees in a speech which was marked by deep feeling.

Mr. Clarence Ward, recently appointed professor of the History and Appreciation of Art and Director of the Art Museum, spoke of the purposes of the building and its meaning to the community.

Mr. Frederic Allen Whiting, Director of the Cleveland Museum of Art, made an interesting and practical address, based on the experience of a director. Saying that this new building of great beauty would certainly attract many gifts, he advised that the management avoid committing itself to exacting conditions of gifts. He urged that Oberlin should not bind itself to keep collections together, for this often meant that excellent art objects must be sequestered with a mass of inferior things; nor that pledges be made to keep on exhibition any object whatsoever. Mr. Whiting gave much praise to the beauty of the building and its setting.

After the prayer of dedication by Dean Bosworth, the exercises closed with an organ postlude from Dr. Andrews' own compositions.

The Value of the New Art Building

(Address delivered by Mr. Clarence Ward at the dedication of the Dudley Peter Allen Memorial.)

In spite of all that wars have destroyed, century after century has handed down to us works of art and records of the past which are our heritage, to be carefully guarded and to be used for present and future development.

The present is a time of efficiency, efficiency often at the expense of the beautiful. It is our duty to yield, in a measure, to the unusual circumstances of the day. We must for the moment, at least, bury the individual in the mass. But pure knowledge, developed by individual initiative, is sure to rise again from the ashes of the world war. To keep alive this individual initiative, to preserve this background on which the future is to build, is the duty of a college art department in time of war. The inscription at the left of the entrance to the new museum indicates this when it says: "The Fine Arts, a Heritage from the Past." It is truly a heritage which we must cherish that its lessons may be a guide to future generations.

On the opposite side of the loggia is a second inscription no less important than the first. It reads: "The Fine Arts, a Gift to the Future." Certainly the future to follow this world war will be in need of gifts. And the very motives which have prompted us as a nation to enter the conflict, seem to me a promise of a great period of learning and art to follow it. For, stronger than any merely physical triumph, will be the victory which shall bring to the world a brotherhood of man, and in this brotherhood I already see visions of great monuments of peace and good will, great buildings, great paintings, great sculptures which shall commemorate the birth of a new era among men. For such a future, it is the duty of the colleges and universities of America to keep bright the torch of learning, that its light may lead in the days to come, when things beautiful will again take their place among things practical which for the moment have necessarily absorbed the greater portion of our attention.

Our new building has still another inscription, the most important, perhaps, of all, extending across the central portion of the facade. It reads: "The Cause of Art is the Cause of the People." This is both a fact and a challenge. It is true, but it is not always believed. It is our duty as teachers of art to prove its truth.

It is the function of a college art department so to train and develop this innate love of the beautiful, that the individual student may enjoy to the full the beauty which he cannot help perceiving. It is its further function to develop any latent powers of production as well as those of perception. This means that an instruction in fine arts should be of two kinds, historical and applied, both of them, of course, including the element of appreciation. It is my be-

lief that the second is dependent in great measure upon the first for its success.

To teach the history and appreciation of art in our class room, to study it in our library, to illustrate it in our galleries, and then to take the latent talent for production which may disclose itself in our students and develop it in our studio, this is the purpose of a college art department. For this purpose, we at Oberlin are now most fortunately equipped. Nor is this equipment all in the building itself. Your graduates of Oberlin, I feel sure, will be glad to learn that we now have four majors in the Art Department, one purely historical and appreciative, one with special emphasis upon sculpture and painting, one which we hope will correspond to two years' study in an architectural school, and one leading toward the teaching of applied art in our schools. We have the building and the courses and the faculty to give them, and generous donors, including those who have made the building possible, have also given us much toward its equipment. But like all the college departments, we shall constantly be wanting more, that our work may be broadened—more books, more slides, more photographs, more exhibits, and above all, more money, that we may have lectures and loan exhibitions, and may occasionally add a painting or other work of art to our gallery walls and cases. In this we ask the backing of all Oberlin's graduates and her host of friends. Will you not support your new museum and your enlarged department of art as you have your Conservatory of Music, with your enthusiasm and with your gifts, making it the depository of the products of art which you may accumulate from time to time, of your books and your financial gifts, leaving their use to the best judgment of the members of the department and the governing board of the museum? If you will do so, we on our part will promise to do our utmost to make the cause of art the cause of the people in Oberlin and in all places where Oberlin influence penetrates. The example already set you in the gift of the building itself and of the collection which it contains should provide a great incentive, were such incentive needed.

The Commencement Address

The address by the Reverend Hugh Black, D.D., Professor of Practical Theology in Union Theological Seminary, was delivered on the topic "The Ethics of War."

Dr. Black introduced his subject by saying that we are all under orders in these days, that all that we are and all that we have are at the service of the nation. When, therefore, the Bureau of Education requests that all commencement speakers shall handle some aspect of the war, it is equivalent to a command.

We cannot escape the fact that the ethics of this world crisis is a matter of Right and Wrong; we must choose. The speaker set forth the reasons for thinking that America had chosen the Right. Detachment which would avoid judgment is impossible. Right and Wrong presuppose standards, and ethics means apportioning blame. And in so vital a thing we must apportion blame. To dodge the issue, to try to eliminate ethics, is an immoral proposal. It is natural to wish for "peace," it is natural to desire to get it over. But no quarrel is really settled until it is settled *right*, and we cannot engage in this quarrel without determining the Right and the Wrong. Dr. Black insisted that he knew as well as any man could know the agony and the waste of war, for there is no man of his blood who is not in the war—three brothers are in the war and his son is an enlisted soldier in Canada. Let us have peace indeed, but that does not mean no judgment, no test of right and wrong, no fundamental principles for which we fight. We must not make a peace which shall mean that "those dead shall have died in vain," that the terrible losses are mere loss, and that all the world be still an armed camp, with the certainty of having it all over again. Such peace were worse than no peace.

It is worth remembering that as an observer and witness America has passed judgment on this war, both as to the origin of the war and as to the conduct of the war. And the judgment of America has been on ethical grounds.

As to the origin of the war, America had no prejudices against Germany and she had some ground for prejudice against England. And her judgment holds the central powers responsible for beginning of the war. It is true that when one goes back of the *occasion* of the war, no single nation can be held responsible; all were in the vicious system of international affairs. But the criminal in society is after all a criminal, though we must admit that he is in some sense only partly responsible and that our social system must share responsibility. His is the overt act, the deliberate crime, and to him the guilt belongs. We can indeed go back to the paleolithic days and the nature of primitive man for the beginning of war, but that does not help us fix the direct present responsibility. Who put the match to the powder magazine? America decided that Germany *planned, willed, made* this war. In the early days of the war there were franker statements from the Germans. Harden, the great pub-

licist, said coolly: "Let us drop all attempts to excuse this war; we willed it; we *had* to will it. Our might shall create a new law in Europe, and shall justify our deeds." A war philosophy has been preached and drilled into the German people. The cult of war has become the faith of Germany. Here ethics is tied up with religion. The live ideals which inspire our acts are our real creeds and determine what we are. Bernhardi's book is a naive statement of this creed of war—"the biological necessity of war, the right to make war, and the duty to make war." The nation who so believes is the nation which has drenched the world with blood. It is indeed a false god; its biology is false, its psychology is false, its interpretation of history is false. It is well that it has come to a clear judgment and a final denunciation because it has been so logically carried out.

As to the right and wrong of the conduct of the war, America has had no choice but to condemn the central powers. A wanton and admitted breach of faith was committed in the invasion of Belgium, and why? Simply to steal a march on the enemy and crush France. It was easier to take the French by surprise and come down through Belgium rather than by the more difficult route of Verdun. It has been found not so easy to get past Verdun! Bethmann-Holweg admitted that it was a breach of international law and agreed that "the wrong we have done we will endeavor to make good when the end has been reached." Evidently the end is not yet reached. To realize the full ethical meaning of such an attitude we have but to apply the method of Kant and universalize such conduct. Belgium was not merely a neutral country, but a *neutralized* country. Such an attitude makes an impossible world.

The awful tale of Belgian atrocities is not to be told; it is too horrible. Dr. Black said that he had talked with the people themselves and he would not scar the hearts of his hearers as his own heart had been scarred by the recital of the things told him. Lord Bryce's report—carefully edited to make it printable—is before us and its evidence is unassailable. This recent deportation is the old Babylonian method all over again; it is the exile of the whole civil community, tearing the nation up by the roots that it may never grow again. But it is all in keeping with this faith in frightfulness, this consistent ruthlessness; in the conquered portions of France it is a very pestilence like the breath of hell; in Turkey it is the "Holy War" and the Armenian atrocities; in England it takes the form of bombarding unprotected towns and fishing villages without warning. The theory is bloody paganism disguising itself as Culture and even calling itself Religion. Just as well that the world should realize the issue of such a faith. Stark materialism: might makes right. It is not the German people, not the hot-blooded acts of excess that every war occasions, that America condemns. Rather it is the cold blood and the acts of premeditated policy of frightfulness. It is Bismarck's "blood and iron." And America has come to realize its full meaning in this conduct of the war.

But after all, should you talk of ethics in war? War is a ghastly emergency and knows no law. "*Inter arma silent leges.*" And Germany adds, "*Inter arma silent morales.*" Must we not admit that you can't do right and make war; it is simply all in all a wrong business. To assume that if you can't get your highest ideal there is nothing to be got is the pacifist's mistake. The pacifist ethics revolves in a vacuum.

What we need is what the early church styled interim ethics. In the days when the Christian church waited the early return of Christ to earth there were those who asked, Why toil and dig, why buy and sell, when the second coming of the Lord is at hand? It is better to put on our robes and prepare for heaven against his coming. In that time the church would have perished, civilization would have been lost, had not the cooler spirits urged that life must be run as well as possible in the meantime, that they must live by interim ethics. See how long slavery persisted; would it have been worth while in Roman days to preach the freedom of the slave because slavery was all wrong, or to try to better his lot? Obviously those really helped the slave who did what they could, though the abolition of the wrong institution waited long centuries.

There is an ethics of the prize ring which is interim ethics, but if men must fight it is better that they do it with some decency. And so there is an ethics of war; rules for making war more humane and less barbarous. And these have been achieved at infinite cost. Some day the highest ethics will do away with war; but meanwhile we had made some progress. It were better one's fatherland be blotted out than have her do some things; better that the salt, estranging sea sweep over the place of those "little islands" than that England compass some deeds. It is those things that we must stand for; not counsels of perfection, but the hard-won principles of an interim ethics. There can be no detachment, no indifference. Not to take sides is to side with the aggressor. Surely not all the saints are on the one side and all the sinners on the other. But there *is* a right and a wrong, though the people be mixed. It is the clash of opposing ideals, a higher and a lower. It is fortunate that the case is forced on us so bluntly; Germany has shown to what her doctrine logically leads and on such a vast scale we cannot mistake. It is a great epoch in which to be alive. As Wordsworth said of the time after the French Revolution, "bliss to be alive, to be young a very heaven."

The issue might not have been so clear. Servia might have been gobbled up, as had Bosnia and Herzegovina, and gradually the militarist might have got his way. Or France might have been crushed, Belgium and England taken the proffered bribe; there would have been no immediate horror and agony, and militarism would have had another century. Think of the increased prestige of the cult of war if the war had been staved off or had been a fulminating success. No atrocities; simply an easy triumph for Odin the God of War! The ideal of might clothed with the glamour of such triumph.

But the German ideal is presented to us in all its stark brutality; the very law of the jungle. Do you elect to live in such a world? By all the saints surely we must have denounced it, even had Germany gained her point. In the name of the Eternal God, with one's last breath, one must pronounce its doom as did the prophet of Israel, even when he saw Babylon triumph; doom for such an ideal in the presence of an eternal, righteous God! And surely no young man or woman of this generation can sit calmly by. If you have nothing to say about all that, in the name of God what have you to say at all? The war has roused us to realize that we had got into a vulgar way of estimating life. After all, what more can a man do than give his life to and for the biggest cause that comes his way; and millions of men have seen this. Lincoln, in the famous letter to Mrs. Bixby, tells her that when she is past the agony of bereavement, she will feel grateful pride that she was permitted to make such a sacrifice. And so we also must strike for *freedom* now; not of the slave but of all the world. And we who speak the language of Shakespeare and have the political faith of Milton, we must be free or die. And so today we are indeed under orders: we must give all we have. The enemy is the enemy of man. We are fortunate to live at such a time, when we may give to such a cause in such a land.

The Ends of Scholarship

(The Phi Beta Kappa Address by Dean Edward A. Birge of the University of Wisconsin, delivered May 24, in the College Chapel.)

The speaker contrasted the ideals of the German state with the ideals of the democracies opposed to the central powers. In Germany the "Emperor is the incarnation of a state, organized and alive throughout with a life which it believes eternal; a state coördinated in every part, with a will of its own, a mind of its own, a personality of its own, imposing that personality and will on every member. It originates, sustains, and limits personal freedom, so that there may be no schism in the body politic, but that all parts may work together in full power and harmony. All of the resources of the state, material and spiritual, exist for every member, and all his powers of body and soul belong to the state. Order, discipline, subordination to a higher will are necessarily the central thoughts of this civilization. The man exists for the state even more consistently and completely than the state exists for the man. The state lives by the lives and services of its citizens, by services constantly and consciously rendered by them and recognized by the state. In a sense there is no private business, there are no personal affairs, there is no personal will or thought, just as the parts of the living body have no private or individual life of their own apart from that of the whole."

"Contrast with the ideal thus briefly stated that which we inherited

from centuries of development in England, and have worked out for ourselves on a great scale and under most favorable conditions. Central in it is the individual, the freeman, free-born, deriving his rights and powers, not from the state but from the Creator. Central also is the idea of a state arising out of the free union of freemen and representing their common will. This union is stronger or weaker, more complete or less complete, as they will it to be. It exists that the freeman may retain his freedom and enjoy its full exercise. His freedom is his own and not the gift of the state. He submits to restrictions, not as imposed upon him by the state from above, but for his own sake, to secure his own freedom and that of his fellows and of his children. Civic obligations are duties freely assumed by him and for the sake of his freedom.

"When our fathers joined the words 'liberty and union' they put together the two things that lie deepest in our hearts and are fixed most firmly in our lives. Yet they are differently held. We have a passion for liberty; we have an instinct for union. For liberty we have the affection called out toward our latest, our hardest won and therefore our dearest treasure. We talk about it, we flaunt it—if our taste is so bad—in the face of the world. We are quick to feel and to resent encroachments on it. Union enforced beyond necessity we find unendurable tyranny, no matter how beneficial the end may be which is sought by union. But beneath this passion for liberty and even more fundamental to our natures is this instinct for union, a far older possession of our race. We do not talk about it and we do not need to do so. We may neglect it, we may freely denounce its attempted expressions, we may resent its pressure on our individual freedom; but all this is because we are secure in its possession, because we know that the inescapable instinct is there, assuring the permanence of our freedom, ever ready to assert itself and to become dominant whenever the necessity arises.

"Modern Germany could not have come into being without autocracy any more than England or America without revolution, but autocracy is no more the permanent basis of one than revolution is of the other. The Hohenzollerns may follow the Bourbons, but the fundamental organization—the civilization of Germany—will persist as little altered by the one change as was that of France by the other.

"And this is of great importance to us. For the western world, and we as a part of it, must face, when peace comes, practical questions of great social and national importance. This is the first time in history that our civilization has had to meet the full force of competition and rivalry with a different one. Never before has it faced in peace and war a different civilization of national proportions and thoroughly organized to meet present social problems. German autocracy has been so fully translated into the terms of modern society, that it will live its life under modern conditions. It is the basis for the organized life of a powerful state which we may call autocratic, but which thinks itself free on the

whole. It is and will be a world factor not to be rejected or ignored as a bit of the dead past lingering into the present. It is a growth as fresh and as vital as our own and always and everywhere to be reckoned with. It cannot be wiped out by defeat in battle. It cannot be rejected as a whole because of its failures, its extravagances, or its crimes. Its real strength—the truth and value of its underlying ideals—must and will have their proper weight in the world and will influence our civilization both for good and for evil.

"And not only so. Not only must we meet the influence of this new and rival civilization, but our own internal conditions are moving us in the same direction of increased power to the state and more restricted individual freedom. The growth of our population, in number and in density, the increases of industry in amount and complexity, the transfer of life from rural to urban, of labor from agricultural to manufacturing—all these things compel many and far-reaching alterations in our society. Even more fundamental is the change from the social organization of our fathers to that of the present; the first, under which our civilization grew up, a pioneer society expanding freely in the limitless spaces of a continent and utilizing its freely offered wealth; that of the present, a civilization hemmed in by bounds on every side, compelled to live on its own limited soil and to work out from within the conditions of its own improvement.

"It is, therefore, certain that the social world which you will enter on graduation will see many, far-reaching, and fundamental changes during your lives—changes partly compelled by inner causes; greatly hastened and increased by outer pressure and rivalry.

"Under such conditions, it is doubly necessary that those who are to influence the policy of the nation should be fully conscious of its history and aims, and thoroughly permeated with its ideals. For our ideals live not by the development of a simple national spirit and loyalty, but by preserving in an ever shifting environment a due balance and proportion between individualism and nationalism. Only those who perceive this fact and who sense rightly the full nature and difficulty of the task involved in it can rightly determine our policy.

"The social problems which peace will bring will be the peculiar concern of you who are college students and who soon will be college graduates, for no institution so expreses the higher spirit of American civilization as does the American college. I use the word college intentionally, rather than university. The American university is a new development, a necessary one called out like the technical school by the need of specific training along many lines. It is a modern product, born of modern life and necessary to the vigor and continued advancement of that life. Its temper and methods are international and cosmopolitan, an outcome of the intellectual processes common to the educated world. It is adapted to our society rather than born of it.

"But the college represents far older and more deeply rooted factors of our civilization. It formed a part of that vision of the far distant fu-

ture by which our fathers adjusted the course of their daily affairs. It represented that life of the wisdom of the past in the mind of the present which has formed the underlying strength of our instinct for union. Its methods and temper have necessarily made it democratic and unstratified in its own field of social organization. Thus for centuries the college has been the institution of American life which has best represented American ideals. The college has indeed been, as it always must be, a vital part of its community. It has represented that life and not another one. But it has been able to represent that life in its best and purest form and on the spiritual side rather than on the material side. This function the college played in the past and this part the college graduates have always taken in the life of the state. Under the confused conditions of the new republic, they helped to contribute solidity and far-sighted conservatism. Under the stress of the Civil War they aided to maintain the national ideal; and it will be theirs today and in the future to help the nation maintain in full vigor the social ideal of the republic.

"This function I conceive as one of the great ends of scholarship as represented in our colleges,—an end so large and so multiform that it includes in itself many subordinate ends. It is not only one of the ends of scholarship. It has been the necessary result of that type of scholarship which the college has fostered.

"This work the college graduates have done because they carry into the activities of later years the spirit of the college—the temper which the college forms in those who share her life.

"For the college is the embodiment of that love for knowledge which belongs to all generations of men, which has been theirs from the beginning, when, as the Preacher tells us, God set the world in the heart of man. This fundamental spirit, love of scholarship, the college has expressed in the terms of its own work, under the conditions of its own day, and for the benefit of each succeeding generation of students. She has taught learning and fostered scholarship. Since it has been her part to receive and transmit knowledge as the most precious heritage of the past, she has been, above all other institutions, conscious of the unity and the continuity of human life. Since it has been her part to re-state knowledge for a continually shifting world and to augment it, she has been equally conscious of the necessity for individual development, for personality, for freedom. The very necessities of her work, therefore, produced and perpetuate in the college, the temper which is characteristic of our civilization. The life of the college is lived under the conditions which we would embody in the state, —conditions of liberty and union. So our colleges have represented the higher purposes of American life, not by fixed intention, not by turning aside from their proper duties; but the very nature of their duties has forced them to embody in their own lives those ideals for which the nation has striven. These ideals have found expression, as all high and permanent ideals do, in very commonplace matters of daily life—in studies

which the student found chiefly drudgery; in lectures which he found mostly dull; in research which is largely routine; but all these are sustained and redeemed by an inner purpose and a higher spirit, that sometimes flashes out in speech, but for the most part remains as the hidden warmth and fire of life.

"If it is true that the college has been the interpreter of the spirit of the nation in virtue of the very nature of its ends and methods, then it follows that any influences which tend to modify the spirit of the college must affect profoundly the national service which the college renders. Today the college is advised and besought and admonished to abandon her antiquated ideal; to cease seeking the ends of scholarship and to adopt new and better ones. Two such are especially urged on both institution and students,—the ideals of efficiency and of service. The appeal of these ideals is strong, for they have certain great advantages over the ideal of scholarship. They present to the student ends which are more direct and immediate, ends which may well govern his choice of studies and the purpose of his life. 'Seek today what you will use tomorrow,' says efficiency, 'seek it wisely and broadly, and life will go well with you and with the world so far as the world depends upon you.' None of us can deny that this advice has a reasonable sound. It is far more rational than the outworn idea —outworn by time, not by overuse— that 'the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself.' 'Prepare yourselves to help your fellows intelligently in the future,' says service; 'even if the efficiency of today be less, that of the future will be greater.' This too seems a wholly reasonable statement, and it also shows us that service is a kind of postponed efficiency. It has the advantage in that it appeals strongly to our sense of duty as well as to our judgment. Efficiency and service agree in rejecting the ideal of scholarship, as being vague and unpractical, and undoubtedly it is both. But if scholarship is abandoned for efficiency, not only the purpose but the temper of the college is profoundly changed. Scholarship looks toward learning; efficiency toward information; the one looks toward living; the other toward action. Scholarship seeks to develop the intellectual life, —efficiency desires practical results. The word of scholarship for the student is capacity: the word of efficiency is training. In any wise plan of education both these elements are present, but the fundamental difference in education depends on the type which is placed in the foreground.

"Let me follow this matter a little further. Efficiency in education means primarily the direct adjustment of education to the future needs of the student. This in turn means the early selection of those future needs for which provision is to be made. But the thought at the very center of all our secondary and higher education has been to postpone as long as possible the necessity for final choice of occupation; to cultivate the intellectual powers of youth in such a way that they may gain strength and vigor before they are harnessed to definite work or

trained for specific service. This has been done in order that we might preserve the fluidity, the mobility and the freedom of our higher education.

"The social effect of the college has come from the same fact. Liberty and union are terms which must arise naturally in the thought of those who seek scholarship. They do not thus naturally arise in the minds of those who seek efficiency. Foremost in the thought of this type of men is the social place where they belong and for which they are preparing, and equally clear and definite are the several stations in life which God has assigned to their fellows in society. Efficiency is as definitely the word of education for a stratified society as scholarship is the word for a society based on individual freedom.

"The college, therefore, cannot accept the offered exchange of new lamps for old, without losing the power inherent in the old lamp. If she exchanges scholarship for efficiency or service, she loses her lamp of life. She is weakened as is the church that exchanges religion for ethics and associated charities. Not that the new lamps are worthless, nor that their light is as darkness. Efficiency and service are noble words, and those who seek to work them out into life have their reward; but the spirit of the college, like the spirit of the nation, has looked toward a higher life than these; and if the college continues to be the interpreter of the nation, both she and her children must be content to walk by faith."

The Alumni Meeting

Mr. Archibald Hadden presided at the meeting of the Oberlin Alumni Association on June 12.

President King made a very brief, extempore review of the year. He spoke of the difficulties of the year; of the fact that the plans for the College in view of the Hall estate had necessitated his giving up the sabbatical half-year planned. There had been alumni criticism and commendation in the matter of the dismissal of men involved in secret societies; but out of it had come the substantial gain of a conference plan by which students and Faculty had come together in handling the arrangements for the life of the students. There had been marked differences of opinion in the Faculty, especially in the matter of "practical" as against "liberal" courses, but this was on the way to adjustment. He spoke of the war and its effect on the College: of the 200 who had gone out, of the military drill for 300 to 350 men, and Red Cross work for some 500 women; of the importance of alumni support in the campaign for students.

President King spoke of the tireless fidelity and unstinted service of Mr. Cole in administering two deanships abreast.

The changes in salary scale, new appointments and advances in departmental work are noted elsewhere.

After referring to the new Art

Building to be dedicated that afternoon, Mr. King spoke of the substantial progress in clearing the east side of the campus square, of the removal of Society Hall, of the purchase of the hospital site, of the plans for the theological buildings, and stated that no building would be done for the College at present.

Later the President added a word as to the remarkable close of the athletic year, mentioning the unusual record of Edwin Fall at the Western Conference at Chicago when he won both the mile and two-mile runs, lowering the Conference record for the mile to 4 minutes 15⅕ seconds.

Reporting for the Living Endowment Union, Mr. I. W. Metcalf, Secretary, gave Mr. Bohn credit for the efficient work for the Union. The report printed as an appendix to the Annual Report has proved an excellent thing. There has been a large increase in the subscriptions to the L. E. U. during the past year; 120 new subscriptions and 83 increases of subscriptions are recorded. The plan of separating from the ALUMNI MAGAZINE has worked out well, the net income for this year being the largest in the history of the Union; 1032 people have paid in a total of $3,781.72. During sixteen years the Union has supplied the College with $40,586. At present the income is being used for aid for self-supporting students. The recent large advances in the Oberlin endowment cannot lessen the value of the personal gifts and the interest they witness on the part of the many members of the Living Endowment Union.

Mr. Metcalf spoke of the will of Colonel John H. Beacom, of the U. S. Army, who died in Dublan, Mexico, September 11, 1916, leaving an unwitnessed will in his own hand bequeathing his property to Oberlin College, aside from small bequests, after a life use has been enjoyed by three designated beneficiaries. Colonel Beacom was a student in Oberlin '75-'78. His brothers and sole heirs at law, Mr. B. D. Beacom of Wellsville, and Mr. M. W. Beacom of Cleveland, express their desire to carry into effect the terms of the will and transfer certain securities and other property of John H. Beacom to the College to be held under the conditions. This testifies to the loyalty and interest of a former student.

Dean C. N. Cole dealt with the principal question for consideration at the Alumni Meeting, "Men's Interests in Oberlin College." He detailed carefully the situation which led to the consideration of the housing problem, of the problem of athletic management, and of the problem of the tobacco regulation. The housing problem has been handled somewhat fully in the Magazine and Mr. Cole's summary need not be given here, further than to say that the Dean insisted that the agitation for change arose among the alumni, not among the students, and that the Faculty, as soon as the problem became apparent, had had measures under way before the present year. The following provisions for next year were announced: The Men's Building dormitory will be divided into four independent entries, to be occupied by a group of seniors, a group of freshmen, a group of committeemen and officers of the school, and a mis-

cellaneous group; originally two college houses for young men were projected, but owing to war conditions, one of them has been given up; the Fairchild residence, however, will be fitted for a self-governing group of seniors. The conference committee which has originated the details for these arrangements has worked well, and the students are quite satisfied with the progress made in this provision for group social life among the men.

As to athletics, the committee, the Faculty, and finally the Trustees have agreed to the plan of a permanent coach, with the rank of an assistant professor, and to providing more coaching.

The project of a Men's League, which is in the hands of the Men's Senate, has not taken definite form; this scheme for self-government and coöperation with the Faculty will be a further step.

As the work of the conference committee on the tobacco rule has not been reported in full, it is worth while to give that part of Mr. Cole's address:

"With reference to the tobacco regulation, the men's meeting reported the men in favor, by a large majority, of no smoking in Oberlin, but opposed, by an equally large majority, to assisting in the maintenance of an absolutely prohibitory regulation. The joint committee also expressed itself as wishing to keep out the practice, but as feeling that the sweeping character of the prohibition should be modified. As a basis for part of the discussion a careful, secret census of the men was taken, to determine the amount of violation of the regulation at the present time. The result, which seems much the most dependable of any ever secured as yet, is that in the present year almost one-fifth of the men have smoked, half of them less frequently than twice a month, the other half as much as once a week or more. The men of the three lower classes were under written pledge to obey the college regulation, the seniors were not. The proportions of violation were decidedly larger in the junior and senior classes than in the freshman or sophomore classes.

"It was in view of this situation that a majority of the joint committee registered its feeling that further faculty discussion and modification of the rule were imperative. The committee was unanimous, however, in holding that the present is not the time to make such modification, on account of the situation of the College in relation to the will of Mr. Hall. It is well known that Mr. Hall's interest in the tobacco and fraternity regulations was so strong that such modifications of the regulation as were proposed in the committee would in his lifetime have alienated him at once from the college. In view of this fact, which was brought to the attention of the committee by President King, and of the embarrassment that would come upon the President if the discussion were continued at this time, the committee and Faculty voted to lay the whole question over for two years, with the expectation that at the end of that period it will be taken up again for careful and thorough discussion on its merits, and that mean-

time every effort be made to enlist the coöperation of the students, especially the upper-classmen, in the struggle to maintain a tobaccoless Oberlin.

"It must be clear, even from this imperfect account, that a great deal has been done this year in the consideration and inauguration of needed changes. But nobody knows better than we that the work has only begun. It must go on, perhaps for a long time. In it the alumni can be of the greatest aid. We earnestly ask for their cordial support and assistance."

Mr. Willis H. Scott of the graduating class presented the question from the students' side. He told the alumni that the students on the ground had understood the football season, that they were loyal to the team, and pleased with the real record of the year. The mass meeting had acted as a safety valve, there was little that could not be set right, and despite a stormy opening, the year had ended with substantial gain and the best of feeling.

In the matter of the athletic regulation, Mr. Scott suggested that the pledge be made to the Student Senate and that the incoming students understand through correspondence before coming to Oberlin the position of the school and the attitude of the student body.

Mr. Scott felt that the College had taken an excellent step in providing group life for the men and testified to the success of the group in which he had lived for the senior year. But he urged that it was after all not *groups* but group-life that was needed, and that in the organization of self-formed groups there might be some of the evils we wished to avoid. The experience of the two projected groups for next year was cited. He suggested that group-life would develop if a house was provided, and without the selection by the men themselves of all the members of the house.

Dr. L. C. Warner, '65, suggested that the men of his day turned from life by themselves to Ladies' Hall when they could afford it; apparently the present college men are reversing the order, but the results will be much the same. Dr. Warner urged that a successful social organization must be on the basis of what one can put *into* a thing, not what he can get *out* of it.

The discussion seemed to Professor M. M. Metcalf, '85, a review of the excellent and competent handling of a rather trivial matter. He felt that there are no real sore spots, and no new goods worth while to be got; but at least the performance showed the best of spirit and the value of getting together.

Mr. W. H. Wilson, '90, agreed that it was a minor problem and turned to a more significant one,—the importance of purchasing and running on a commercial basis a College Farm, that the students might study agriculture and have some first-hand appreciation of rural life.

The following officers were elected for the year 1916-17: President, Franklin H. Warner, '98, of New York, New York; First Vice-President, Gen. Wilder S. Metcalf, '78, of Lawrence, Kansas; Second Vice-President, Mr. Homer Abbott, '88,

of Chicago, Illinois; Third Vice-President, Mr. Frank O. Koehler, '08, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Secretary, Mr. George M. Jones, '94, of Oberlin.

The following officers of the Living Endowment Union were reëlected for the coming year: President, Mr. Homer H. Johnson, '85, of Cleveland; Secretary, Mr. Irving W. Metcalf, '78, of Oberlin; Members of the Executive Board, Mrs. Frances D. Tenney, '63, of Oberlin; Dr. George C. Jameson, '90, of Oberlin; Mr. Clayton K. Fauver, '97, of New York, New York; Mr. Whiting Williams, '99, of Cleveland; Mr. W. F. Bohn, '00, of Oberlin; Mr. Grove H. Patterson, '05, of Toledo.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees

The Trustees approved a budget for the year 1917-18 carrying appropriations amounting to five hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars. This total includes the work of all departments of the College.

The Trustees voted to approve the recommendations of the Faculty for the granting of degrees and diplomas as follows: Bachelor of Arts, 197; Master of Arts, 12; Bachelor of Music, 21; Bachelor of Divinity, 14; the diploma of the Teachers' Course in Physical Education, 14; one student received the diploma of the Teachers' Course in Art Education.

The Trustees adopted a new scale of salaries for teachers and other employes of the College, to go into effect at the opening of the next fiscal year, September 1. The scale involves additions to salaries averaging approximately thirty per cent. The increase in salaries is made possible by the income from the Charles M. Hall bequest, which will be available for the first time at the opening of the next college year. The new scale gives the full professor $2500; after three years, $2750; after an additional three years, $3000. Associate professors receive from $1500 to $2100; instructors, $1000 to $1200. This shortens the period for advancement from eight years, as recommended by the College Counsel, to six years.

The Trustees passed without discussion the clause in the budget as presented by the General College Counsel in regard to transfer to the Theological School of income of undesignated funds. The Counsel had made no recommendation in the matter. This transfer of the income for the coming year of undesignated funds provides for the new salary scale in the Theological School. An amount of $560,489 of the funds of the College is undesignated both as to principal and income.

A sketch of the plans by Cass Gilbert for the theological buildings was submitted and approved in general. It was decided that for the present no new buildings be erected.

The Trustees granted leaves of absence for the year 1917-18 as follows: Dr. Delphine Hanna, Director of the Women's Gymnasium and Professor of Physical Education, for the second semester; Mr. Simon F.

MacLennan, Professor of Philosophy and Comparative Religion; Mr. G. Walter Fiske, Junior Dean of the Graduate School of Theology and Professor of Practical Theology; Miss Mary M. Belden, Instructor in English; Miss Hazel Kyrk, Instructor in Economics; Miss Margaret H. Whipple, Instructor in Piano and in the Normal Course in Piano Teaching. The following permanent appointments were made: Miss Helen F. Cochran, Associate Professor of Physical Education; Mr. Leigh Alexander, Assistant Professor of Latin and Greek; Mrs. Mary T. Cowdery, Instructor in French; Mr. Maurice Koessler, Professor of Violin and Ensemble; Mr. Bruce H. Davis, Professor of Pianoforte; Mr. Karl W. Gehrkens, Professor of School Music. The following new appointments were made: Mr. Arthur I. Taft, Assistant Professor of English; Mr. Edward H. Cox, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Mr. Edward S. Jones, Assistant Professor of Psychology and Secretary of the Bureau of Appointments; Mr. Jacob Speelman, Assistant Professor of Physical Education; Mr. Robert S. McEwen, Instructor in Zoölogy; Miss Lelah E. Harris, Instructor in the Children's Department of the Conservatory of Music; Miss Clare Graefe, Assistant in the College Library. Mr. Carl C. W. Nicol, who has been Assistant Dean of College Men during the past year, received appointment as Acting Dean of College Men for the coming year; Mr. Harold L. King, who has been Instructor in History and Economics, received appointment as Assistant Professor of History. Miss Hyacinthe Scott was appointed Graduate Assistant in Philosophy for the year. The following changes of title of Conservatory teachers were made: Mrs. Margaret J. Adams, Instructor in Singing, to be Assistant Professor of Singing; Mrs. Ada M. Hastings, Instructor in Pianoforte, to be Assistant Professor of Pianoforte; Mrs. Amelia H. Doolittle, Instructor in Pianoforte, to be Assistant Professor of Pianoforte; Mrs. Bertha M. Miller, Instructor in Ear Training and Harmony, to be Principal of the Children's Department and Instructor in the Normal Course in Pianoforte; Mrs. Charlotte D. Williams, Instructor in Violin, to be Assistant Professor of Violin; Gladys Moore, Instructor in Ear Training and Theory; Harold D. Smith, Instructor in Pianoforte and Theory.

Presentation of Candidates for Honorary Degrees

In introducing the candidates for their honorary degrees Dr. C. H. A. Wager presented them to President King, with the following characterizations:

MARY LOUISE GRAFFAM.

Mr. President:—The annals of the American Board of Foreign Missions are rich in records of the most exalted heroism. In the presence of the friends and alumni of this college, I need not specify the share of Oberlin in that inheritance of noble deeds, an inheritance that her sons and daughters are yearly helping to accumulate and that adds ever new glory to the school that trained them. It may be doubted, however, whether in the history of modern missions there has been

offered a more signal opportunity for the exercise of heroic virtue than the present war has brought about in the Turkish Empire, and I have to present to you today the name of a daughter of Oberlin, still absent at her post of duty, who has signally risen to that opportunity. The story of what she has suffered and accomplished reads like that thrilling record of the triumphs of faith in the Epistle to the Hebrews, or like the experience of the great missionary Apostle himself. In loneliness, in fasting, in perils from disease, in perils from evil men, responsible for the safety and honor of helpless women and children, surrounded by unimaginable horrors, she fulfilled to the uttermost her duty, and more than her duty, to the Armenian Christians under her protection, and she has now turned, with all the resources of her tact, her inventiveness, her courage, her calmness, her tireless devotion, to the care of the prisoners of the allied armies and of thousands of refugees. For this service she has been decorated by the Sultan; and today the College, whose name she honours, desires to express, by the only means within its power, its admiration of her character and its pride in her achievement. I have the privilege of presenting to you, for the degree of Master of Arts, the name of Mary Louise Graffam of the class of 1894, missionary of the American Board in Sivas, Turkey.

HENRY JOSEPH HASKELL.

It is a saying of Edmund Burke, Mr. President, that "if we suffer any person to tell us his story morning and evening but for one twelvemonth, he will become our master." Burke is speaking, to be sure, of the peril to which the liberties of England were exposed from the unsound political utterances of the public press; but no thoughtful person is likely to minimize the power of the journalist in any age, and least of all in the present. We have therefore great reason to felicitate ourselves when one of these well-nigh omnipotent moulders of the public mind stands for "whatsoever things are elevated" and "whatsoever things are just." Especially have we reason to be proud when a function of such delicacy and responsibility is performed by a son of Oberlin. I have the pleasure of presenting to you a journalist of distinction, who has had no small share in giving to the great newspaper with which he is connected its wide and salutary influence, an influence that has been felt not only in the sphere of practical politics, but in the loftier though not less practical sphere of economic and social reform. It is the destiny, as it is the glory of the journalist, to be anonymous, to sink his own natural claims to recognition in his loyalty to an institution. There is the more reason that a school of humane letters should single out for distinction the performer of so valuable a service to his country and his time. I have the honor to present to you, for the degree of Doctor of Letters, Henry Joseph Haskell, of the Kansas City Star, a graduate of Oberlin College in the class of 1896.

JAMES LEVI BARTON.

The Christian missionary, Mr. President, is the prophet of "the parliament of man, the federation of the world." It is his vocation to bring all men everywhere into the citizenship of that city "whose builder and maker is God." I have the honour of presenting to you today an eminent worker in the cause of human unity. A missionary by training and experience, he has devoted himself for more than twenty years to the oversight of great missionary enterprises. It has been his duty to initiate them, to provide means for them, to select and oversee the men who should carry them out. For this task he has notable qualifications: an accurate judgment of human nature and a generous recognition of high human quality; a clear, profound, and vigorous mind; the gift of direct and compelling speech; a geniality of temper and a breadth and simplicity of Christian devotion that have made him much more than the administrator of the activities of a single missionary board; he is a power, a dynamic force, in the whole missionary undertaking. For his services to mankind

are as wide as the missionary world; indeed they are wider, for they extend to those delicate relations of states and peoples with which the missionary movement is so intimately and so naturally connected. I have the honor to present to you, for the degree of Doctor of Laws, James Levi Barton, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Cass Gilbert.

In presenting to you a distinguished architect for the highest honour that the College can confer, I am reminded, Mr. President, of certain familiar words in the Republic of Plato: "Let our artists be those who are gifted to discern the true nature of beauty and grace; then will our youth dwell in a land of health, amid fair sights and sounds; and beauty, the effluence of fair works, will meet the sense like a breeze, and imperceptibly draw the soul even in childhood into harmony with the beauty of reason." These words call up in our minds an image of the Athens of the fifth century and the Florence of the fourteenth, and lead us to reflect upon the influence which the loveliness all about them must have had upon the fortunate youth of those golden ages. The youth of America in the nineteenth century were not quite so fortunate, and it is due to the work of Mr. Gilbert and men like him that the youth of the present generation, in favored parts of our country, are receiving, hourly and unconsciously, a training in taste, an initiation into beauty, that will make American life in coming days a finer and a nobler thing. Especially have the present and future generations of Oberlin students reason to be grateful for those examples of a pure and harmonious loveliness that will speak to them forever not only of the beauty of visible things, but of that ordered energy of the spirit that Plato calls the life of reason. I have the honour to present to you, for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Cass Gilbert.

Herbert Clark Hoover.

In a time like this, Mr. President, a time when the wisest are perplexed and the boldest hesitant, and for the problems of which neither our experience nor our national temper has prepared us, the nation cries aloud for "men of light and leading." For it is a time when exaggeration in one direction or another is sure to prevail, when the rank and file of us are either over-anxious or over-confident, and when there is the gravest danger that only extreme counsels will be listened to. At such a time, to know that one of the two most vital functions of the government, the production and distribution of food, is to be directed by a man whom everybody trusts and believes in is a satisfaction beyond words. When other men exaggerate, he speaks soberly and sanely. When other men theorize, he stands upon fact and experience. When other men are preparing to begin, he is already under way. The invidious title of dictator, which heedless persons would impose upon him, he disclaims, for his watchword is coöperation. The undiscriminating invasion of individual rights, which is one of the inevitable perils of the hour, receives no countenance from him. In a task of such magnitude and intricacy, the tendency to have recourse to soulless mechanical devices is a tendency to which most men would yield; but this man "has not a mechanical mind." He thinks in terms of humanity. His energy, his simplicity, his highminded sense of responsibility, his power of accomplishment, his amazing skill in dealing with men of all ranks and races, have made the whole world understand what the word efficiency ought to mean. If he is indeed, as he has been called, the typical American, then we have reason to think better of our fellow-countrymen than we are sometimes tempted to think. In spite of the scope and the speed of his activity, he is not a builder for a day. His work in Belgium goes on with the impetus that he gave it, and if he is permitted to complete the work to which he has now set his hand, he will do for his country a service the value and the permanence of which will extend far beyond the terrible occasion that called it forth. Amid the stress of war, he is laying the foundations of a safer and a

saner America. I have the honour of presenting to you, for the degree of Doctor of Laws, the name of Herbert Clark Hoover, Chairman of the National Food Commission.

President King, in accepting the candidates, spoke as follows:

(*In Absentia.*)

MARY LOUISE GRAFFAM, an heroic example of the finest missionary devotion and diplomatic ability, in the service of the sick and ill-fated of many races, calling out the unstinted admiration of them all; a true partaker of the sufferings of Christ.

HENRY JOSEPH HASKELL, editor of power, with fine idealism, building himself into the life not only of a great city, but of a whole section of the nation.

JAMES LEVI BARTON, a missionary statesman of the highest order; of outstanding eminence among the far-reaching forces making for the establishment of Christianity in the world.

CASS GILBERT, of creative genius, in the company of the foremost architects of his time, and with a distinguished record of public service.

(*In Absentia.*)

HERBERT CLARK HOOVER, Engineer of wide experience and marvelous executive; as Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium rendering such a service to suffering humanity as few men have rendered, reflecting lasting honor upon his country.

The Commencement of the Graduate School of Theology

The graduating class contains fourteen men and one woman, a good number. "An Unsolved Problem" was the title of the Commencement address delivered by Robert E. Speer. The unsolved problem proved to be the problem of race and national antipathy which has had so great a part to play in international politics of our era, and in the making of this great war. After discussing the various solutions suggested by the leaders of the different nations, Mr. Speer emphasized the necessity of the spirit of Christianity as the one basis for true interracial goodfellowship. Oneness in Christ shall be the final cosmopolitanism of a united world.

At the supper, which furnishes an opportunity for expressing the meaning of the work of the year and for gathering the experience of the alumni, Mr. I. J. Houston, '05, spoke of the number of students that Iowa sent to the Oberlin Theological School, and expressed the wish that she might get back as many Oberlin men for pastorates as she sent as students. Professor Ian C. Hannah spoke for the Faculty. He spoke of the various national influences in American life—including that of Italy on the plans for the theological buildings—of the war which had drawn England and America together, and of the hope of valiant strife for a permanent peace.

Dr. Tenney represented the authorities of the institution and made a remarkable talk on the spirit and purposes of a theological school. He spoke of his own divinity school, from which he had graduated fifty years ago, of its interest in scholarship and theology at that time, but

of the fact that it had also the spirit of preaching Christianity. As the years have passed it has emphasized the intellectual side, but has lost the emphasis on love and devotion. It has great buildings and an able faculty, but without the *heart*, the true spirit, it has lost its influence and practically failed in its work. Dr. Tenney reminded his hearers that while buildings are important, and well trained and able teachers essential, yet without the true spirit and the capacity to inspire students with the mission of preaching, a theological school cannot last.

Dwight Bradley, '14, spoke of the work of the Protestant churches in Cleveland, and of an interdenominational open forum. R. B. Colson, '16, said that in his parish in Youngstown, the gospel needed was a social gospel; trying to understand and to help people to live better is the problem.

W. N. Jones of the graduating class presented an appreciation of the work of Professor Fiske, who takes his sabbatical leave this coming year: the promises that Mr. Fiske made have all come true. In reply Mr. Fiske assured the students that it was a delight to angle for students, one of the most exciting sports he knew—when you have good bait; he hoped that he might make his leave of absence count in the study of other schools on the problem of putting *heart* into the modern scholarship. Mr. MacLennan is also absent for the year on leave. Speaking for the Faculty, Mr Lyman referred to the earned vacation of Mr. Fiske, and assured him that he would not only be missed but might be consulted.

The May Festival

In summing up the May Festival just past, it has to be admitted at the outset that there is a debit as well as a credit side to the account. Happily the entries upon the latter are much more numerous and important than those upon the former.

Of the performance of Wolf-Ferrari's "New Life" on Monday evening only good can be said—and that said most enthusiastically. In the value and beauty of the work presented and its entirely adequate presentation by chorus, orchestra and soloists, it left nothing to be desired. It was an unblemished whole—perfect in all its parts.

Of Tuesday afternoon's Symphony Concert and of the production of Parsifal on Tuesday evening unfortunately as much cannot be said. On both these occasions the chief defect was not at all the *how*, but the *what*. And this must be the most important item on the debit side of the account—a lack of wisdom in the choice of some of the material presented.

There is always a question as to the advisability of rendering excerpts from a great work, and this holds true even though that great work be Parsifal—or shall we rather say particularly if that work be Parsifal! There is a distinct loss where continuity and development are lacking, and this was very apparent in the

production we speak of. Then, too, the few main themes which we always associate with this work, which always stay by us out of the mass of its thematic material, in the nature of the case could not be offset by the contrasting motifs which appear in the omitted portions: so that effective as they are in their proper place, here they really palled upon us by their much iteration and reiteration. The only real variety came in the Flower Maiden's Scene, but that was not sufficient to relieve the actual monotony of the work. On the other hand the "New Life" by Wolf-Ferrari, already referred to, presented a unified and beautiful picture. The just balance of its parts, the true perspective of the whole, the skillful adjustment of its light and shade, all worked their spell upon us, unconsciously to us it may be. But it was just here that the difference between the two performances was most striking.

It was also unfortunate that the program of the Symphony Concert was not more impressive in its content. Excellently rendered, as of course it was, under the skillful leadership of Mr. Stock, it yet failed of real effect, just for this reason. Naturally we Oberlinites of an older day were exceedingly interested in the composition by Edward Ballantine, son of our ex-president. It showed the modern feeling for orchestration and a really skillful working out of this feeling. If the work seemed lacking in coherence and real melodic beauty, Mr. Ballantine is certainly not the only offender in this respect among the younger writers, and mature years will undoubtedly broaden and deepen his undeniable talent. The Dvorak Overture is of little weight, the Sibelius Finlandia mostly noise, the Mahler Symphony very uneven in interest—leaving as the really outstanding feature of the afternoon the always delightful singing of Marcella Craft in the pathetically beautiful Ave Maria from Verdi's Otello and the charmingly naive songs from the Mahler Symphony. These she rendered with rare insight into their ingenuousness and simplicity of feeling.

It is not often that one hears the orchestral climax reinforced by the artillery of heaven, as was true on this occasion, when it was really not quite possible to know just where the thunder left off and the kettledrums began, or vice versa! It was a weirdly impressive effect and undoubtedly had Mahler himself been present, with all his love for the big, the unusual, the imposing in his art, he would have been deeply impressed and would have wanted to make it a permanent feature!

To the Musical Union and its Director great praise must be given. To be sure, a small item must be entered here upon our debit side—a tendency at times toward lack of precision and uncertain rhythm on the part of the chorus, particularly in attack. But we must remember that a modern work abounds in difficult passages and entrances for the different parts, where rhythmic and tonal problems are legion and each section of the chorus must be as independent as a solo voice, and a very sure solo voice at that! This security can be acquired only where time for rehearsal is entirely adequate and where the chorus is as intensively drilled as an orches-

tra. Granting that there is still room for improvement here, yet full recognition must be given to the beauty of the shading, the plasticity of the rhythm, the sonority of the tonal mass, in short the thorough musicianship of the choral work as a whole—for which too much praise cannot be given to Dr. Andrews.

Of the soloists, we have already referred to Miss Craft's part in the Symphony program. Her work in Parsifal showed the same sympathetic and authoritative interpretation of the music—her singing throughout being of a very high order. Lambert Murphy, well known and admired in Oberlin for previous appearances here, did not show quite the freshness and beauty of voice that we had hitherto associated with him. It was to Reinald Werrenrath that our hearts really went out in unbounded admiration—one might almost say affection—for his superb work in the "New Life." This is as if written for him, it fits him like a glove and provides a worthy vehicle for displaying such beauty of voice, such clarity of enunciation, such nobility of utterance as is rarely heard. May we hear him in this work time and time again—for each is abundantly worthy of the other.

One is tempted to rhapsodize over this masterpiece of modern choral writing. It is so fresh, so spontaneous, so unforced, so original, and yet withal so truly beautiful, that one longs to dwell upon it.

Much credit must be given to Mr. Breckenridge for his artistic rendering of the unusually original and interesting (and important) piano part, and to Mr. Davis for his skillful work at the organ.

W. T. Upton.

The Fatherless Children of France

Since the report in the June number pledges and contributions for this fund have been received through the Alumni Magazine as follows:

For the support of a child for one year: Miss Bertha Cann, Miss Mary E. Elmore, Miss Mary Hall, Mrs. Fannie Clinton, Miss Ida Henry, Brooklyn, New York; W. L. Countryman, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. R. K. Johlin, Mrs. F. F. Clark, M. R. Gross, Robert K. Brewer, Miss Kate D. Spaulding, Syracuse, New York; Miss Ruth D. Edsall, East Orange, New Jersey; Dr. L. E. Towslee, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cash received with above pledges amounted to $127.75. At Commencement time cash and pledges to the amount of $272.96 were received from the Women's Literary Societies. This includes the pledge of the present members of Phi Alpha Phi, adopting one child. The Aelioian members of the Des Moines College sent $36.50 for the support of a child, giving up their own banquet to make the gift. This made the total contribution from the women's societies $309.46.

It had been hoped that the contribution from the societies raised by giving up the banquets at the several Love Feasts would provide for

ten children. Perhaps there are society members not present at Commencement this year who would be willing to give the amount of the usual Love Feast fee toward making up the $55.50 needed to complete the sum.

Oberlin students gave from their War Relief Fund, raised by selling sandwiches and flags, $36.50 to this cause.

The total from May 21st to June 18th, received through the Magazine, from the Women's Societies and from the students' War Relief contribution provides for thirteen children and $17.46 more.

Contributions from the town made the total amount forwarded in June $1550. Oberlin is now on the second hundred of the children on the list.

EDITH DICKSON,
Chairman Publicity Committee.

Alumni News

Oberlin Alumni at Rochester.

May 28, 1917.

Editor of the Alumni Magazine,
Oberlin, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—The Oberlin alumni of Rochester held their last meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Monday, May 14.

After a cafeteria supper and a social hour the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Edwin Fauver, 1899; vice-president, Arthur McKinney, 1911; secretary and treasurer, Miss Emily P. Hartshorn, 1891.

Those present were: Miss Emily P. Hartshorn, Miss E. Louise Savage, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Giauque, Miss Lenna M. Royce, Miss Carrie Kilbourn, Miss Helen M. Garvin, Mrs. W. A. McKinney, Miss Faith M. Adams, Miss Faith E. Burns, Mr. Arthur Lucham, Mr. Carroll Roberts, Mr. C. W. Kindig, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Fauver.

Edwin Fauver.

Meeting of the Women's Literary Societies.

The Women's Societies gave up the usual banquets at their Love Feasts this year and contributed the money to the French Orphans. Each society had an hour's meeting by itself, after which all assembled in the Women's Gymnasium, which was attractively decorated with flags and lanterns.

Miss Harriet L. Keeler of Aelioian made a short address, presenting the cause of the fatherless children of France, and speaking of the duty of women in the war and the opportunities before them. Presentation was then made by Miss Keeler to each member of the graduating class of her life of Adelia A. F. Johnston.

After light refreshments an orchestra furnished music for dancing. The evening was enjoyed so much that the wish was generally expressed that a joint meeting might be held again.

Reunion of 1878.

Six members of the class of '78 spent Sunday, May 27, together in Oberlin, taking dinner at the Park Hotel as guests of Charles Sherman Brown, and supper at the home of Irving W. Metcalf.

The out-of-town members were Judge Lindley W. Morris, of Toledo; Judge Alberto C. Sbattuck, of Cincinnati; Rev. Charles S. Vails, of Claremont, California; and William A. Bowen, of Honolulu.

Mr. Bowen and his wife left Oberlin June 4 for Honolulu after about a year spent chiefly in Oberlin and New York City.

Reunion of 1914.

The class of 1914, though having no special reunion, was well represented, thirty-six members appearing at one or more class gatherings.

Supper was served for the class one evening at the home of Miss Helen Walker. It proved a particularly happy event, every one taking a very active part in the singing and story telling included in the entertainment. Two other individual class gatherings were equally enjoyed and well attended, one a dinner at the home of Miss Vera Dye, and the other a class breakfast at Miss Marjorie Aborn's, which was also the class headquarters.

The alumni parade included a few loyal '14-ers, and there was a large and enthusiastic attendance at the alumni dinner. A careful record of all present was kept for the class scrap book.

First Reunion of the Class of 1916.

With Allencroft as the center for all class activities, between seventy and eighty members of the class of 1916 gathered in Oberlin during the Commencement season for their first reunion. The personnel of the class was very well represented.

Both planned for and unexpected gatherings contributed to the good cheer and signal success of the reunion. A number of the class occupied a block of seats at the Dramatic Association play, "Pomander Walk," on Saturday evening. The following Tuesday night saw the attendance of sixty-three 1916-ers at their

first reunion class dinner. Dean and Mrs. Bosworth, Professor and Mrs. Jelliffe, and Professor and Mrs. Martin, honorary members, were guests at the dinner. Immediately following the banquet the class went to Sturges Hall to see themselves portrayed in lantern slides. This entertainment, unique for class reunions, was the gift of Professor Martin and the class now owns about one hundred slides, the nucleus of a pictured history of itself that will grow more valuable as the years pass. To the present gift it is hoped that more pictures will be added, so that in future years the class will have a well-developed, consecutive history of itself in pictures as well as in words.

For its part in the Alumni Parade the class of 1916 portrayed the Goddess of Liberty (represented by Miss Alice M. Anderson). Accompanied by a band the members followed in the train of the goddess, singing patriotic songs. The automobile that bore the goddess carried out the patriotic note with its decorations in flags. At the Alumni Dinner the returning members came together in a large group for the last time during its first reunion.

J. A. Humphreys,
Secretary.

Alumni Personals

1847.

The Rev. Antoinette L. B. Blackwell, D.D., who celebrated her 92d birthday on May 20, preached a few Sundays ago at All Souls' Church in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Mrs. Blackwell was given the degree of D.D., at the seventy-fifth anniversary of Oberlin College. She was graduated from the Theological Seminary in 1850 and given the degree A.M., honorary, in 1878. Mrs. Blackwell's address is 31 Bay Way North.

1866.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Fairchild celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their home in Spuyten Duyvil, New York, May 8, 1917.

1870.

Charles Scribner's Sons have published a new book by Miss Harriet L. Keeler, "The Wayside Flowers of Summer." The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* of June 3 says:

"Miss Keeler's book deals exclusively with the wayside flowers of July and August. It does not include the rare beauties of secluded woodlands, but is confined to the more or less familiar friends of that great book of nature which he who runs may read. There is indeed a hope expressed by the author that the motorists who run, sometimes unseeingly, may be inspired to seek a closer knowledge of the varied floral delights of the ditches and fence corners and hedgerows. For the summer pedestrian the book will be a godsend. It is of comfortable pocket size, and arranged for quick reference.

"Yet it is far more than a reference book. It is more than a mere catalog of midsummer flowers. Each flower is the subject of a chapter, a chapter of appreciation and explanation, written by one who is both enthusiast and student. So excellent is the style that the book is good evening reading for one who is interested in flowers but not sufficiently ardent to seek them in their haunts. . . .

"Indexes of English and scientific names, a color list for quick identification, and a glossary of botanical terms enhance the usefulness of the book for the general reader and casual investigator."

1871.

William D. Westervelt is secretary of the Hawaiian Historical Society. Interesting contributions to Hawaiian Folk Lore have recently been made by him in three published volumes, Legends of Old Honolulu, Hawaiian Legends of Ghosts and Ghost-Gods, and Hawaiian Legends of Volcanoes. These volumes are published by Geo. H. Ellis Co., Boston, and Constable & Co., London.

1885.

Paul Cody Bentley, son of Mr. Frederick W. Bentley and Mrs. Josephine Cody Bentley, was graduated from Har-

vard in June, and is now in France with the Harvard Corps.

1892-1897.

Rev. and Mrs. Giles G. Brown will sail from Vancouver by the Empress of Asia, August 30, for their field work in Jaffa, Ceylon. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been in this counry on a leave of absence for two years. Until their date of sailing they will be at 906 College Avenue, Wooster, Ohio.

1890.

The new work that Dr. Charles A. Kofoid has begun under the Government does not in any way interfere with his connection with the University of California. The work under the appointment is to be done in connection with his work on the Faculty.

1894.

Columbus, O., May 27.—Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, in an address this morning in the First Congregational Church here, declared "now is the most opportune time in the nation's history to abolish the liquor traffic.

"All the accumulated momentum of temperance work in former days," said Mr. Wheeler, "supplemented by the present world-wide crisis, make victory possible. A national war emergency requires our nation to be at its best. The liquor traffic tends to keep it at its worst.

"Relief is absolutely necessary and this is why new allies are added to the prohibition ranks daily. Every saloon is a pro-German ally. It weakens our two essentials to victory—man-power and resources."

1894 O. C. M.

Miss Carolyn Willard, 721 Fine Arts Building, Chicago, will spend the summer at Union City, Michigan, where she prepares her programs for the coming season and teaches a coterie of out-of-town and local pianists and teachers. This is Miss Willard's fourth summer at Union City.

1897.

The announcement for the summer session at the Biological Station, Douglas Lake, Michigan, of the University of Michigan, lists R. M. Strong on the staff as Professor of Zoölogy. Mr. Strong is Professor of Anatomy in Vanderbilt University.

1899.

"Because there are twenty-eight men in Cleveland named Charles Williams, and because this has resulted in much confusion, Charles Whiting Williams, formerly secretary of the Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy, now with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, will ask the probate court to allow him to make his name Whiting Williams.

"To his friends, Mr. Williams says he is willing to continue informally 'Charley' or 'Chuck,' his college nickname."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*, May 27.

1901.

The University of Miami conferred on Seeley Kelley Tompkins, pastor of Walnut Hills Congregational Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, the degree of Doctor of Divinity at its last Commencement.

1902.

Professor Robert Fry Clark, who for the past two years has been Dean at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon, has been chosen by the Board of Trustees to fill the position left vacant by President C. J. Bushnell, and to serve as acting President for the coming year. Mr. Clark received the degree of A.M. in the social science department, University of Chicago, in 1906, and has been a member of the Faculty at Pacific University several years.

1906.

Miss Elsie May Smith has changed her address from 313 Wheaton Avenue, Champaign, Illinois, to 708 South Boulevard, Evanston, Illinois.

1906-1908.

Born, to Mr. Dean H. Lightner and Mrs. Grace Herried Lightner, Aberdeen, South Dakota, a daughter, June 11, 1917.

1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Wynn C. Fairfield arrived in this country in May and expect to be in Los Angeles for the next three or four months. Their address is 907 North Bonnie Brae, Los Angeles, California.

1910.

The eighteen-months-old son of Mr.

and Mrs. Hornell Hart died suddenly May 3 of infantile paralysis. Mr. Hart has been the secretary of the City Club of Milwaukee for a term of years and was on his way to take up his duties in his new position at Cincinnati when news reached him of the illness of his son. Mr. Hart's new address in Cincinnati is 861 Main Street.

Mr. W. Spencer Bowen, who has been a student at Columbia University the past year, has enlisted as an engineer in the shipbuilding service and will be located somewhere on the eastern coast. Mrs. Bowen and daughter are with Mrs. Bowen's mother, Mrs. J. Robson, in Oberlin.

1912.

The engagement of Miss Louise Appleton and Mr. Thomas B. Stitt has been announced. Mr. Stitt is principal of the high school in Gwinn, Michigan.

Bert H. Stowell has resigned bis position as president of the News-Tribune Printing Company of Wilmerding, Pennsylvania, and bas accepted the position of Industrial Secretary with the Hamilton, Ohio, Young Men's Christian Association. He began his work there May 1.

Miss Margaret Eloise Bennett and Mr. Sheldon Howard Latourette were married at the home of the bride, Oberlin, Ohio, Monday, June 18. Mr. and Mrs. Latourette will make their home at Highland, Michigan.

Tracy E. Tuthill is in the Officers' Reserve Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York.

1913.

Charles H. Paske has completed his dental work at the University of Minnesota, and is awaiting an appointment to the Dental Reserve Corps, U. S. A. For the present Mr. Paske's address is Worthington, Minnesota.

R. J. Osborne, who was severely burned in an explosion in the office of the Sauk County Publishing Co., Baraboo, Wisconsin, on April 2, is almost entirely recovered. He was in a hospital for several weeks, where he underwent an operation for skin grafting.

1913-1914.

Born, to Mr. Frederick F. Donaldson and Mrs. Elaine Strang Donaldson, Ing Tai, China, April 30, 1917, a daughter, Susan L.

1914.

Mr. Robert Somers and Miss Rachael Wagner were married at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Dayton, Ohio, May 16. Since completing his civil engineering course Mr. Somers has been in Pittsburgh, connected witb the Pittsburgh-DesMoines Steel Company. Mr. and Mrs. Somers' address is 3503 Shaffer Place, Mt. Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

Miss Helen McKelvey Swift and Mr. Luther Halsey Gulick were married at the First Congregational Church, Fall River, Massachusetts, Saturday, June 16, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Henderson, who have been in New York City the past year, where Mr. Henderson has been a member of the Municipal Research Bureau, have gone to Milwaukee, where Mr. Henderson has accepted a position for six montbs in the Municipal Efficiency Bureau as head of the purchasing department.

1914 O. T. S.

The Reverend Walter B. Denny has accepted a call to the pastorate of tbe Central Square Congregational Church in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Mr. Denny has been pastor of tbe Congregational Church in Platteville, Wisconsin, for three years.

1915.

Lucy M. Douglas is Parish Secretary for the First Congregational Church of South Chicago. Her address is 9026 Houston Avenue, South Chicago, Illinois.

1916.

Mr. Roy Everett Tillotson and Miss Mabelle Corrinne Gould were married at Christ Episcopal Church, May 16, 1917. Mr. Tillotson has been physical director in the high school at Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Morse Ozman, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Frank Morse, Ray, Junior, June 7, 1917.

Brackett Lewis is one of the Y. M. C. A. camp secretaries at Fort Benjamin Harrison. The work of the secretaries is made to include all kinds of social arrangements. A building 150 feet long, with a stage suitable for musical and

other entertainments, has been added to the camp equipment.

The engagement of Miss Edith W. Holliday to Mr. Howard L. Kingsley, A.M., University of Michigan, has recently been announced.

Former Students

Dr. Carroll L. Storey is now in the employ of Great Britain in the hospital service for the wounded soldiers in Liverpool and London. Dr. Storey's work will probably be transferred to Wales.

Miss Margaret Grant and Mr. Albert Averbeck Marsh were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Grant, Oberlin, Ohio, Wednesday, June 13, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh will spend the coming year in New York City in further study.

O. C. M.—Miss Julia Lois Caruthers is a member of the Faculty of the Chicago Musical College. Miss Caruthers' department is piano and the Teachers' Normal Course.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Burgess, 15 Trinity Place, Montclair, New Jersey, a son, David Stewart, June 15, 1917.

Wednesday, May 30, 1917.

Dear President King:—

In view of the acceptance of my application for membership in the Lafayette Flying Corps, the American division of the French Flying Service, I am sailing for France Saturday. I believe that I am the first Oberlin man to serve in aviation in France; therefore I thought you would be interested.

Faithfully yours,

James Hiatt McMillan.

56 Washington Street,
East Orange, New Jersey.

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